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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/837,398	04/18/2001	Tami Jo Tadrowski	60037.1465US01	7676	
75	90 06/06/2002				
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P. 3200 SUNTRUST PLAZA			EXAMINER		
			OGDEN JR, NECHOLUS		
ATLANTA, GA	EE STREET, N.E. A 30308		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
,			1751	<u></u>	
			DATE MAILED: 06/06/2002	P	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<i>i</i>				(M)
•		Application No.	plicant(s)	
		09/837,398	TADROWSKI ET A	L.
Office Action S	ummary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Necholus Ogden	1751	
The MAILING DATE o Period for Reply	f this communication	appears on the cover shet w	vith the correspondence add	lress
THE MAILING DATE OF TH  - Extensions of time may be available to after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing of the period for reply specified above.  - If NO period for reply is specified above.  - Failure to reply within the set or extensions.	IS COMMUNICATION IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. INTHS from the mailing date of this cor ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	mmunication.
1) Responsive to comm	unication(s) filed on	18 April 2001 .		
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b)⊠	This action is non-final.		
closed in accordance		llowance except for formal m nder <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C		e ments is
Disposition of Claims	andina in the annie	ation		
4)				
		hdrawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are re	-			
7) Claim(s) is/are	-	nd/ar alaction requirement		
8)∐ Claim(s) are su Application Papers	bject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement.		
9) ☐ The specification is obj	-			
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on				
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11) The proposed drawing			disapproved by the Examine	۲.
	-	in reply to this Office action.		
12) The oath or declaration		e Examiner.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119				
13) Acknowledgment is m		reign priority under 35 U.S.C	. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c)				
<u> </u>		ments have been received.		
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application t	rom the Internationa	priority documents have bee al Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)) a list of the certified copies no		Stage
14) Acknowledgment is made	de of a claim for dor	nestic priority under 35 U.S.C	c. § 119(e) (to a provisional	application).
a) ☐ The translation of 15)☐ Acknowledgment is ma		e provisional application has mestic priority under 35 U.S.C		
Attachment(s)				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent D 3) Information Disclosure Statement	rawing Review (PTO-94	3) S) Notice o	v Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s f Informal Patent Application (PTC	
6. Patent and Trademark Office TO-326 (Rev. 04-01)	Offi	ice Action Summary	Part of	Paper No. 6

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

### Claim Objections

2. Claims 1 and 8 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claim, 1 component (e), there should be a space between alkyl and sulfate and alkyl is misspelled in alkyl ether sulfate. Also, claim 8 refers to the "composition ion". However there is no reference to an ion in the independent claim 1. Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matt r as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 7. Claims 1-7, 9-16 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Steyn et al (5,047,167).

Steyn et al disclose a hard surface cleaning composition in gel form having a viscosity of from 1,000 to 20,000 cps and a pH of from 11-13 (see abstract). Steyn et al further teach the inclusion of a cleaning surfactants such as alkyl polyglycosides (col. 5, lines 15-56); polycarboxylate polymer thickening agents in an amount from 0.1 to 10% by weight( col. 5, lines 38-57); structuring chelants (col. 6, lines 58-66); and sodium hydroxide (col. 9, lines 3-11). Note, see examples 1 and 5-7.

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As this reference teaches all of the instantly required it is considered anticipatory.

Alternatively, Steyn et al is silent with respect to the limitation of the composition adhering to a surface for a period of time up to 30 minutes and said surface being metal or enamel. However, it would have been inherent for the compositions of Steyn et al, absent a showing to the contrary, to meet the limitations as described above, because Steyn et al teach each of the claimed components in their requisite proportion and said compositions meet or exceed the required viscosity which would enable the composition to adhere to such surfaces in the time provided. Moreover, the compositions of Steyn et al are drawn to cleaning hard surfaces and enamel or metal are encompassed by that definition.

8. Claims 1, 8 and 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steyn et al (5,047,167) in view of Ahmed (5,972,866).

Steyn et al is relied upon as set forth above. Specifically, Steyn et al lacks applicant's anionic surfactant component.

Ahmed teaches a thickened gel composition for cleaning hard surfaces such, wherein said composition includes anionic surfactants such as alkyl sulfates and alkyl ether sulfates (col. 6, lines 43-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include an anionic surfactant of Ahmed to the composition of Steyn et al because Steyn et al includes cleansing agents and thickeners and Ahmed teaches that said anionic surfactants provide detergency and may increase viscosity while stabilizing the thickening agents. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the hard surface gel detergent art would have been

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motivated to include an anionic surfactant in Steyn et al for its detergency characteristics and for the potential increase in viscosity because Steyn et al teaches a viscous gel cleanser. Accordingly, the anionic surfactants would be beneficial and/or synergistic to the compositions of Steyn et al absent a showing to the contrary.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Necholus Ogden whose telephone number is 703-308-3732. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra N. Gupta can be reached on 703-308-4708. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3599 for regular communications and 703-305-3599 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

> echolus Ogden **Primary Examiner** Art Unit 1751

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